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WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS.

If you are not a regular subscriber, then this copy of THE CAUCASIAN goes to you this week with our compliments. If you like this issue, then we will be glad to visit you regularly each week. But before you decide, let us make one request, that you read every line in this paper. After you have done this, if you like it, then we want you for a subscriber, if not, no harm is done.

THE CAUCASIAN is run strictly on a cash-in-advance basis. Those who subscribe now will receive THE CAUCASIAN from date of receiving subscription until January 1, 1909.

A CARD.

For sometime past I have been forced to devote practically my whole time to Congressional duties, and to the national campaign of the Populist Party. Therefore, I have not been able to give THE CAUCASIAN the attention that I desired. We are now nearing one of the most important campaigns ever seen in the State. The questions to be settled and the issues at stake are of the greatest importance to the future welfare of our people. Therefore, I shall take time to give the editorial columns of THE CAUCASIAN my personal attention. I believe that a majority of the State, when they know the facts, again in the next campaign, the reforms for which we will contend. But it is absolutely necessary for THE CAUCASIAN and other reform papers to be put into the hands of the voters of the State to make victory certain. Therefore I wish to call upon every subscriber of THE CAUCASIAN and friend of the reforms for which the forty Populist members of the legislature stood with unflinching courage in the last legislature to: once extend themselves to put THE CAUCASIAN or some good Populist paper into every household in the State if possible. Yours for the right and in the fight.

MARION BUTLER

WHAT SENATOR BUTLER SAID AT ROCKY MOUNT.

Last week, when Senator Butler was in Raleigh, a reporter of the News and Observer showed him what a certain Rocky Mount paper reported him as saying in his speech there on October 15th and asked whether or not it was correct. Senator Butler promptly branded the report as false, not only in the words quoted, but also in the impression which that paper tried to convey as to the tenor of the speech. The News and Observer reporter then asked him for a statement of what he did say. We promptly dictated a report, that part of his speech on the color question, which was the same that he had made in every speech. In another column of this paper we publish the interview from the News and Observer.

We republish here the garbled and doctored quotation which is as follows: "I colored men commit outrages the Democrats pretend to be terribly shocked in public, but when they get behind a wall they laugh, and they grow fat, and the outrages are not frequent enough they hire worthless negroes to commit them."

Now turn and read the interview on the first page and see what he did say. Thus any one can see how the speaker's meaning might be misrepresented by quoting, even correctly, one sentence, when in the connection in which it was used is not given; but when the sentence is ingeniously doctored and put into language different from that used by the speaker, and besides comments made on it to try to create an impression that it was used in an entirely different connection (concerning rape cases), then the editor is guilty of the basest slander. He seeks to make it appear that the speaker said just the opposite of what he did say. Now the editor of the Rocky M. paper attempts to justify his doctored and grossly misleading quotation with the following affidavit:

We, the undersigned do hereby make affidavit that we heard the speech of Senator Butler, and that the above extract in quotation marks is in substance what he said.

(Rev.) B. S. McKENZIE,
F. J. THOMPSON,
J. J. DUNN.

Nov. 13, 1907.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of November, 1907.

JOHN L. ARNOLD,
Notary Public.

It will be noticed that the men making this affidavit are careful not to say that Senator Butler used the words which the Rocky Mount paper puts into his mouth, for they could not do so without perjuring themselves. They are also careful not to endorse the claim of that paper that the language was used in connection with rape cases, which claim is a base and malicious falsehood. In the above quotation put the words "agents of shynock and the monopolies" and remove the charge that this language was used in connection with rape cases give the connection in which it was used and then we might let the remainder of the language stand (though they are not the words he used) and no one could object to the language but the hired agents of the gold syndicate and the corporations.

It is an old saying that the Devil can quote scripture to prove his contention. That is he can quote separate paragraphs, and quote them correctly, and prove his case if the connection in

which the quotation is used be omitted. But if the Devil is allowed to change the wording and give "in substance" in his own language, any selected paragraph from the Scriptures, he can of course make his lie look more like the truth. He can prove that while it is black; that there is no God and that the Devil reigns over the true Heaven. This is exactly what has been done by the Rocky Mount editor in this case, and we will now put his own witnesses, the very men who signed the affidavit, on the stand to prove it. Every lawyer and every other person who has watched court proceedings have often seen two good men, both of whom saw or heard the same thing, swear to contradictory statements about the facts. If the jury should believe one the verdict would be one way; if they should believe the other the verdict would be the opposite. But when the lawyers come to cross examine the witnesses it is often found that one or both modify their statements so that they practically agree. Therefore testimony brought out on cross examination is, as a rule, nearer the truth. We will now cross examine the three men who made this affidavit.

Did not Senator Butler in his speech at Rocky Mount draw a sharp distinction between the two classes of men who are crying out against "negro domination"? Did he not show that the great masses of the people were not only for white supremacy, but were also against the gold standard and monopoly rule. That the Peoples Party occupied the same position and they were ready to join hands with all others who favored the same reforms and elect an anti-monopoly legislature and that this would give to the State the best white man's government the State had ever seen? Did he not say that there were certain gold and monopoly agents who were trying to keep divided the people who thought alike on the most vital questions; that they were trying to divide and conquer and elect a monopoly legislature and that they were using the "nigger" question and appeals to race prejudice to carry out their scheme?

A. To this they must answer, yes.

Q. Was it not against these hirelings of shynock and monopoly and no one else that Senator Butler used the strictures concerning which you were called upon to make an affidavit?

A. To this they must answer, yes.

Q. Did he use these strictures against the gold monopoly agents in connection with rape cases?

A. To this they must answer, no.

Q. And did he not in this connection use an illustration to the effect that when machine politicians and agents of monopoly have an unusually bad record to defend, as when they have put up a specially bad ticket and are planning greater robberies than usual that there was only one way for them to force the best element of the white people to again submit to their machine domination and robbery and that was for a negro to throw a brick-bat into a political procession or to do something else of the kind to arouse race prejudice; and that, under these circumstances, the scoundrels who had been helping the monopolies to rob the people, (by giving us five cent cotton and charging us high freight and passenger rates at the same time and by dozens of other means) would no doubt hire some worthless negro to commit such an act if necessary to win a monopoly victory? And was this not the only connection in which such a statement was made?

A. To this they must answer, yes.

Q. Did he not, in another part of his speech, after deploring the number of rapes, also deplore the efforts of certain monopoly organs to try to make political capital of such horrible crimes, by charging that the Peoples Party was in some way responsible for them? Did he not refer to a number of rapes committed in other States where there were Democratic administrations and show that none had ever attempted to charge the Democrats in those States with being responsible in any way for such shocking crimes, and was this not all that he said either directly or indirectly about rapes?

A. To this they must answer, yes.

Q. Did he not tell the colored people in the audience that this was an Anglo-Saxon government and that they would always rule, and that it was best both for the blacks as well as the whites that it should be so?

A. To this they must answer, yes.

Q. Was not his whole speech an appeal for a co-operation of the large majority of voters, now divided, who oppose the gold standard and monopoly domination and robbery, to join forces in a great fight for these vital economic reforms in addition to white supremacy; and were not all of his strictures directed at these few agents of the enemy who are using the "nigger" cry to prevent such a co-operation, to sidetrack the money and monopoly question and to force a fusion of silver men and goldbugs, and who therefore were using the white supremacy cry for an insincere and dishonest purpose?

A. To this they must answer, yes.

To every one of the above questions these men will answer as we have dictated. They cannot answer otherwise. This cross examination shows how the speech was misrepresented and proves that the sentence quoted is a base and slanderous perversion.

The fact is that the editorials we have been writing since Congress adjourned and the speeches we have been making since the 10th day of last August have hit in a tender spot, certain nigger organs who are working the race prejudice racket in the interest of the gold and monopoly syndicate. They have misused our exposure of their scheme. We have tested their sincerity in crying out for white supremacy and who oppose the gold standard and the domination of our State by monopolies to elect an anti-monopoly legislature. We have shown that such a fight would not only elect an anti-monopoly legislature, but also give the best white man's government the State has ever seen. We have shown that this was the only way to make such a victory certain. This has exposed the insincerity of those who were raising the "nigger" cry in the interest of monopoly. They could not answer our arguments. They saw that the people

were catching on to their conspiracy to sidetrack the money and monopoly questions and get a fusion of the silver men and gold bugs behind the "nigger" cry and to turn over the next Legislature to the railroads. They saw that the people were favoring each day more and more our proposition for white supremacy and an anti-monopoly legislature. They were getting desperate, so they deliberately decided to misrepresent one of our speeches in a way to help them revive new life in their goldbug-nigger campaign. They could have just as well misrepresented our speech which was made at Aulander on the next day, or any of the other speeches which we had made before, for we had made the same speech at Rocky Mount which the statements they charge we made, the fact would have been flashed over the wires before night and been in all the daily papers next morning.

We do not know personally any of the men who signed that "in substance" affidavit; we prefer to believe that they are honorable men who are honestly mistaken, and who, when they signed the statement, did not realize the extent of the misrepresentation it carried, and who had no conception of the interpretations which the gold and negro organs would deliberately strive to put on it. We do not wish to believe that they could be moved by either prejudice or malice or any other motive to make an affidavit so misleading and outrageously false. We notice that one of them is a minister and we have great respect for the cloth, therefore we would prefer to rest the matter here for the present. But in view of the enormity of the injustice done us, and in view of the political capital which the gold and negro organs are attempting to manufacture to enable them to carry out their deep-laid conspiracy in the interests of monopoly, we are constrained to say that if they meant by their affidavit to say that the strictures which we did use were directed against any save the agents and hirelings of shynock and monopoly, or that we used language, when taken in connection with the remainder of the speech, could in any way be construed as a charge that even the scoundrels, who help monopolies to rob the people, could stoop so low as to hire negroes to commit rape, then we brand such a statement as a base, malicious and perjured falsehood. The undersigned is personally responsible for this statement.

MARION BUTLER.

A FORCED ADMISION AND A GREAT TRUTH.

Maj. Daniel, at Richmond, uttered a truth that we have long seen; and that is that there never would have been a Populist Party if the Democrats had not held fast to the ancient Democratic principles, now re-adapted, and proclaimed in the Chicago platform.—Norfolk Pilot.

The above from the editorial of the Norfolk Pilot was copied and endorsed a few days ago by the Wilmington Messenger. There is nothing strange in the utterance of Senator Daniel (for in the main he spoke a great and so "untrue") except it has taken him five years to find it. The only strange thing about it is that the Messenger should copy it and be frank enough to admit that "there never would have been a Populist Party if the Democrats had not held fast to the ancient Democratic principles, now re-adapted, and proclaimed in the Chicago platform."

This is an admission that the Populist Party was born of necessity because there was no other party standing for the principles of Jefferson and Jackson—no other party standing true to the people and to the principles of good government.

It is a confession that the Populist Party is fighting for the preservation of "ancient Democratic principles" which have been neglected and deserted by the Democratic party, and that it has enlisted under its banner some of the bravest men and true patriots that the world has ever seen—men who have had the courage to leave the party of a lifetime because that party had forsaken its principles, betrayed the people, and strayed off after false gods.

It is an admission that a large number of the most honest and patriotic element of the Democratic party is now in the Populist Party, and that others ought to and are coming. In short, that the "ancient principles" of Jefferson and Jackson are found nowhere except under the Populist banner, and that it should be the rallying standard for the patriots of all parties.

It is an admission that those who formed the Populist Party were forced to leave the degenerated Democratic machine or to give up the principles of good government if they should longer follow its false banner; that they were forced to form a party of the people in order that they might fight for the principles of their fathers and restore good government.

It is also an admission that the Democratic party has been impoverished of a large part of its life and virtue by the formation of the Peoples Party, and that this new party is not composed of anarchists and cranks but of the honest yeomanry of all parties, Democrats who have been the guardians and protectors of the people's liberties. Senator Daniel, the Norfolk Pilot and the Wilmington Messenger should be congratulated for their recent discovery, and their frank but eleventh hour confession.

But are these confessions prompted entirely by patriotism and by a sense of conscience? It is evident that there is a purpose and a motive behind them. When the tens of thousands and millions of honest Jeffersonian Democrats in the South and Lincolnian Republicans in the West, together with many patriots from all sections of the country, repudiated the two old monopoly, degenerated parties and came together to form the Peoples Party, they were denounced and abused by Senator Daniel, the Norfolk Pilot and the Wilmington Messenger. These persons at that time claimed that Grover Cleveland stood for true Democratic principles and that the tariff was the great and overshadowing issue before the country. They ridiculed the few before the country, and said that it was too big for them to understand and must be left to the great financiers. Did they be-

lieve what they then said or were they ignorant and so blinded by prejudice that they did not know better? But let that pass. Let us come back to their motive in making this great confession at this time. What is it? It is evident that their purpose is to try to get the Populist party to disband their organization and go back into the Democratic party, so they now admit that the Democratic party had backslided and that those who repudiated the party to form the Peoples Party were right and were real true Jeffersonian Democrats, but that the Democratic party has now reformed and thrown over its false leaders and gone back to "ancient Democratic principles" now re-adapted and proclaimed in the Chicago platform; and that therefore the Populists (who have proven themselves the truest and most active supporters of Jeffersonian Democracy) should now go back into the ranks of the old party which has so long served the goldbugs and monopolies, but which has just now reformed.

Now the important question is, should Populists accept this invitation? Let us see. When the Jeffersonian Democrats in 1892 left the prostituted party of Cleveland, they placed themselves squarely on the great fundamental principles of good government as taught and practiced by Jefferson and Jackson. They began to fight for these principles when no one else stood for them or would fight for them, and these are the principles which make up the Peoples Party platform to-day. The Peoples Party did not adopt a part of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson; it adopted them all, without dodging or equivocation, and to-day it is the only party that stands squarely for them.

The Democratic party at Chicago took a long stride toward getting back to those principles, but it only partially reformed. It accepted only a part of the "ancient principles of Democracy." Does it intend to continue to reform, or will the tendency be to backslide again to Clevelandism? That is the important question. One thing is certain, it has yet only partially reformed. Here is the proof of it. While declaring in the Chicago platform against monopolies in general terms, yet it showed either ignorance or insincerity or want of courage by specifically favoring that two of the greatest natural monopolies—two of the three great instruments of commerce—should continue to remain in the hands of private syndicates. How can any one oppose monopolies while in favor of allowing private individuals and syndicates to own and control the great and vital instruments of commerce which are themselves monopolies, and hence whoever owns them own a monopoly over all the people and over all business? The three great natural monopolies—the three vital instruments of commerce—are money, transportation and the transmission of information. When we put these natural monopolies in the hands of private syndicates, then we put into their hands the control of the nation's destiny—the power to tear down some and build up others, the power to kill and to make alive. We put into their hands the power to put every line of business in the country into a trust at will. Trusts can never be rooted out until these three vital instruments of commerce are used as public functions for the public good. The Chicago platform declared against trusts, it is true, but it did not declare against the causes that produce trusts. In fact, the platform is opposed to removing two of three causes that produce trusts. It can any intelligent person honestly oppose while not in favor of removing the evils which are the causes of trusts?

It is true that the platform declared against the gold standard and for the free and unlimited coinage of silver to 16 to 1. This would remove, to a certain extent, one of the causes that produce trusts—it would cripple trusts—but alone it would not root them out. The Chicago platform, to have re-adapted "the ancient principles of Democracy" should have declared not only for all money to be issued by the government direct (without the intervention of banks of issue), but for every dollar to be a legal tender and for a sufficient quantity of such full legal tender money to meet the increasing needs of business and population. It should also have declared in favor of taking the other two natural monopolies—the other two vital instruments of commerce—out of the hands of private syndicates, and using them as public functions, without discrimination, in the interest of all the people. This must be done if we are to break the rule of monopolies and to get out that poisonous and deadly industrial cancer on the body politic, called trusts.

The Peoples Party platform offers the real, full, and true remedy; the Chicago platform offers only a partial and half-hearted remedy. Therefore, the Democratic party must reform itself further, must get squarely back on the "ancient Democratic principles" before any intelligent Populist can return to its ranks.

But there is yet another and stronger reason why the Peoples Party cannot disband and become a part of the Democratic party. Can the Democratic leaders, who for over thirty years have selected, and nominated, and supported candidates for President, everyone of whom was a goldbug and a monopolist, be trusted (even if the Chicago platform had gotten squarely back to "ancient Democratic principles") to stand by the principles and to carry them out in good faith? We fear not. The teachings of all his- tory warns us against trusting them where so much is at stake. Con- sidered soldiers do not fight as well, and not as reliable at the critical hour as volunteers. Men do not do well what they are driven to do. The Chicago platform was conceived in fear and adopted in desperation. The leaders of the Democratic party took from the Peoples party platform what they thought was just enough to save their own party organization. That platform was written by men who had been knowingly and willingly supporting goldbugs and monopolists all their lives. They took just enough of the "ancient Democratic principles" from the platform of the Peoples

Party and embodied it in their own platform to try to stay millions of the rank and file of their party from enlisting under the Populist banner. And they are now trying to use the fact that they have adopted some of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson as an argument to try to get Populists who are fighting for all the principles of ancient Democracy to desert the true standard and return to the old false leadership. Will it work. No. The Populists will not desert any of the Jeffersonian creed. They will stand by their colors and see that the principles of good government are not again betrayed. It is the duty of Populists to bring the best element of the two old degenerated parties on to the platform of the people. Yes, the Populist party will continue to fight for these ancient principles until the people's lost rights are regained and prosperity is restored; no, they will not return to the party they have so recently been forced to leave, because there is no reason for them to return. They will stand by the old faith, and will continue their fight so manfully begun, as of appeal for the support and co-operation of all good men and patriots everywhere until the fight is over and the principles of Jefferson and Jackson are again triumphant. In short the Peoples Party is here because there is need for such a party; it is here to stay; it is the party of political integrity and of progress. Let every good man in the ranks of either one of the old parties, as soon as he is ready to stand and fight for all the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln, make haste to join the only party of the people.

THREE POINTS IN THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The first annual report of Postmaster-General Gary has just been finished. The report will be officially sent to Congress the first week in December; but the Associated Press has sent out an abstract of the same. We notice that the Associated Press report says that the leading feature of the Postmaster-General's report was his strong advocacy of Postal Savings Banks. This is very gratifying to us.

Just before Congress adjourned the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads referred Senator Butler's Postal Savings Bank bill to the Postmaster-General, and requested him to examine the same during the summer and return it with his recommendations at the opening of the next session of Congress. The Postmaster-General replied that he would take the matter up and comply with the request. This feature of his annual report is the result of his investigation.

The second leading feature in the Postmaster-General's report is what he says about rural free mail delivery. We quote the following paragraph: "The experimental rural free delivery has been generally appreciated. Few expenditures have conferred greater benefits in proportion, and it has unquestionably proved a potent factor in attaining what should be a chief aim of government, the granting of the best possible postal facilities to the farming class."

This is also very gratifying to us, for it was Senator Butler who introduced the amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill in the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, appropriating fifty thousand dollars, and directing the Postmaster-General to use it in making experiments in free rural mail delivery. The experiments were made in the different localities in the several States and the people everywhere were delighted with it. The Postmaster-General reported, however, that his experiment was not sufficient to thoroughly test the matter. Whereupon, at the next session of Congress, Senator Butler introduced another appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to continue the experiment. We are glad to see that the Postmaster-General will make a favorable report. The people of the cities, who are near to the offices, now have free delivery, while those in the country, who are most in need of this service, have never had it. To deliver mail free to the home of every citizen in the United States would cost less than one-fourth of the amount that is appropriated each year for penitentiaries. If the new system did not largely increase the postal receipts, as it surely would.

The third prominent feature of the report is one that we cannot endorse. The Postmaster-General, in effect, recommends the passage of a bill like the Loud Post Bill. It will be remembered that this infamous measure was passed through the House at the last session of the fifty-fourth Congress, and that Senator Butler took a leading part in defeating it in the Senate. The effect of such a bill would be to shut out of the mails a great deal of literature like Coin's Financial School, and besides it would discriminate against small papers and the weekly press in favor of the large daily papers. The Postmaster-General makes his recommendation on the ground that the government loses money by the cheap rate on newspapers and books like Coin's Financial School, and that it is necessary to debar them from the mails, or rather a very high rate in order to make the postoffice department self-sustaining. Senator Butler in his speech against the Loud Post Bill produced the facts and figures to show that the reason that the postoffice department was not self-sustaining was paid the railroads for hauling the mails, and the enormous rate paid for postal cars. It is clear to anyone that to send mail across the country by horse-back or buggy on star-routes is or should be the most expensive part of the mail system; yet our government pays about fifty million of dollars for the whole star route service of the nation, while it pays over thirty million dollars to the railroads. Besides, we pay over three million dollars a year for postal cars, while the government could build the same postal cars for less than half that amount. A postal car lasts about twenty years, therefore the government pays in twenty years six million dollars for the rental of cars that could be built and equipped for one million and a half. Here is where the leakage is; and if the railroads did not keep such a powerful lobby around Washington, this leakage would soon be stopped. Senator But-

ler now has a bill before Congress providing for the government to build and own its postal cars, and to pay the railroads for hauling three cars at the same rate that the Express Companies now pay the railroads for a similar service. The passage of this bill would save the government twenty million dollars a year on the operation of our mail system alone.

MORE EVIDENCE OF THE CONSPIRACY.

For weeks and months THE CAUCASIAN has been giving facts and circumstances to prove that there is a deep and wide-laid conspiracy to side-track Bryan and to straddle the monopoly and money questions in the next campaign. We saw and heard in Washington, before the last session of Congress adjourned, that this conspiracy was being formed. We publish in another column an article from the Washington Post in further proof.

It will be seen that the Tammany politicians, who refused to adopt the Chicago platform or to endorse Bryan, have a candidate already in training for the Presidency, and they are now claiming that he is enough silver man for all sides to compromise on. They appeal to the spoil hunters by saying that no victory can be won without New York, and that New York must have the candidate in order to carry that State. Not only gold newspapers, like the Charlotte Observer, are into this scheme, but also a number who supported Bryan in the last campaign and who claim to be strongly for silver. Did not a number of so-called silver Democratic papers in this State glory in the election of Tammany's candidate for Mayor of Greater New York? Did they claim that this was a Bryan victory, and was it not their purpose to create the impression that a Tammany straddle-bug was a good enough Democrat, even for President? Last week we published an article from the Atlanta Journal in which that paper boasted of the large number of silver papers that were in favor of such a policy. The manipulators of this scheme are now actively at work, and if they succeed in 1900 they must manipulate the State elections next year. This is why the Charlotte Observer, assisted by some pretentious silver papers, is so anxious to sidetrack the money and monopoly questions in our next State campaign.

Let the people watch them. THE CAUCASIAN will expose each step in the conspiracy.

KINSTON AND NEGRO DOMINATION.

That was an interesting communication in THE CAUCASIAN last week from Mr. Lewis Grady, of Kinston, N. C. He boldly stated that a number of leading Democrats of that town were trying to get a negro appointed postmaster, and a negro, too, of a rather shady reputation. He stated further that these same Democrats were the men who were crying loudest on the street corners about negro domination and who were expressing such horror at the idea of having negro postmaster to hand out mail to their wives and daughters. It is impossible that these good Democrats are willing to bring such a calamity on their town in order that they may more effectively cry "nigger" and thereby attempt to gain party advantage? Are such men honest and sincere? It will be noticed that Mr. Grady stated that he could furnish the names of the Democrats who signed the negro's petition, and that if any one questioned his statements that he would publish the names and prove his statement by the affidavits of those who signed the names on the petition. How many of the politicians who are trying to sow the seeds of race prejudice and to fight the next campaign on the "nigger racket" are actuated by the same motives? How many of them are working in the interest of railroads? The man who is not a corporation tool will be favor for fighting for anti-monopoly legislation as well as for white supremacy.

The gold monopoly agents whom Senator Butler arraigned severely in his speech at Rocky Mount are making desperate efforts to try to make it appear that the strictures against them were used against the honest and patriotic masses of the Democratic party. The Ransom machine politicians who are trying to get a negro of shady reputation appointed Postmaster over the good white people of Kinston so that they can make political capital out of such an appointment after it is made, have also been severely criticised by Senator Butler as "nigger domination" hypocrites, working in the interest of monopoly, and they would no doubt be glad to try to make it appear that he had criticised all the good Democrats of Kinston county, and they could do so with so much truth as there is in the base misrepresentation made by the gold monopoly agents about the Rocky Mount speech. If they were to copy from that criticism a sentence and substitute the words "Democrats of Kinston county" in the place of the words "Ransom machine politicians," they could of course make a thousand honest Democrats of Kinston county, who are not guilty of signing the negro's petition for Postmaster, very mad and justly so.

It seems to us, to say the least, that that was a very strained decision of the Attorney General in the case of the Bell Telephone monopoly, and besides that was very significant conduct of the Commission in applying to the Attorney-General for a ruling. Did they do this to get an excuse to rescind their order reducing telephone charges? The Bell Telephone Company is almost as powerful a monopoly as Western Union Telegraph Company. They spend millions of dollars to keep in Washington the two powerful lobbies that haunt the halls of Congress.

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Those who are planning for fusion of the silver men and the Cleveland goldbugs find that their scheme has been exposed and laid bare. Hence they have now their batteries of abuses on those who have exposed and denounced their conspiracy. Of course, of course.

The Problem to be Solved.

Webster's Weekly. As we see it, the problem is to unite the silver forces. Let that be done and good government will follow as a natural consequence. The place where a thing is lost is the place to look for it. As long as the silver men followed the same flag good government was an assured fact. Cleveland was the beginning of our woes and the party will never be thoroughly united until it is purged of his followers.

The result of the election showed that fusion was a good thing so far as it went. The trouble was that it did not go far enough. Those who stood in the way of the two parties co-operating all along the line cannot escape their share of the responsibility for Russell and Pritchard's election.

We believe Senator Butler sincerely desired to make the arrangement. Whatever his enemies may say his motives, the fact is he performed his contract on the electoral ticket in full measure. This statement is but simple justice to him.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one or two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for the purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty hours; a sediment or setting indicates kidney trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At drug-gists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Do You Want

A PIANO

That Will Please

The EVERETT PIANO

Has a reputation second to none, and while it is necessary

the dealer to charge more for it than you are asked to pay

many other makes, you get an instrument the extra value

which fully justifies the additional outlay.

If not for sale by local dealers, address,

THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,

INCINNATI

Now is the time to subscribe for THE CAUCASIAN. One Dollar a year.

RAILROAD SAFETY APPLIANCE

Washington Post. On December 1, the Interstate Commerce Commission will hear testimony on the proposed law of 1894, which would require the use of automatic couplers on all passenger and freight cars by January 1, 1900. The law would require the use of automatic couplers on all passenger and freight cars by January 1, 1900. The law would require the use of automatic couplers on all passenger and freight cars by January 1, 1900.

Mother's Friend

fits and prepares every organ, muscle and part of the body for the critical hour. It robs child-birth of its tortures and pains. Baby's coming is made quick and easy. Its action is doubly beneficial if used during the whole period of pregnancy. \$1 per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

Books FREE, containing valuable information to all women, will be sent to any address upon application by

The Bradford Regulator Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Those who are planning for fusion of the silver men and the Cleveland goldbugs find that their scheme has been exposed and laid bare. Hence they have now their batteries of abuses on those who have exposed and denounced their conspiracy. Of course, of course.

The Problem to be Solved.

Webster's Weekly. As we see it, the problem is to unite the silver forces. Let that be done and good government will follow as a natural consequence. The place where a thing is lost is the place to look for it. As long as the silver men followed the same flag good government was an assured fact. Cleveland was the beginning of our woes and the party will never be thoroughly united until it is purged of his followers.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one or two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for the purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty hours; a sediment or setting indicates kidney trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At drug-gists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Do You Want

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The EVERETT PIANO

Has a reputation second

An American Soldier.

COLONEL HAMILTON SPEAKS OF THE MERITS OF AN AMERICAN REMEDY.

TESTIMONIALS AND FACTS THAT BANISH ALL DOUBT.

Colonel Hamilton is altogether too well-known in the United States to have a single syllable that he might utter open to the slightest doubt. His bravery and fidelity are unquestionable and need no comment. He, as well as millions of other American citizens, have tested the merits of the greatest of pharmaceutical products, known as Peruna. That this remedy will cure chronic catarrh, the Colonel thoroughly believes. That it will cure catarrh wherever located is the claim Dr. Hartman, one of the greatest of American physicians and surgeons, has made. An overwhelming mass of testimonials on this point, coming from all parts of the United States, is in the possession of The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. A few samples of this testimony are given below. The autograph letter of each testimonial, as well as thousands of others, are on file in the company's office.



Commanding Officer Ohio National Guard, Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., May 18, 1897.
"Besides having the merits of Peruna so fully demonstrated in my family, I have a number of friends who have taken it for catarrh and stomach trouble, and all unite in praising it. As a remedy for catarrh I can fully recommend it."

COL. A. L. HAMILTON.

Mrs. Hamilton adds her testimony as follows:
"I can bear testimony to the merits of your remedy, Peruna. I have been taking the same for some time and am enjoying better health now than I have for some years. I attribute the change to Peruna, and recommend Peruna to every woman, believing it to be especially beneficial to them. Respectfully,
Mrs. A. L. Hamilton."

Mrs. J. H. Macomber, Fremont, Mich.
"I had catarrh of the head. I took eight bottles of Peruna and they cured me sound and well."

E. M. Stabler, Payson, Ohio.
"My wife was thin, feeble, no appetite, everything hurt her, cramps, headaches, and stitching. But Peruna put everything in order."

Michael Eden, Kokuk, Ia.
"Peruna cured me of catarrh, from which I had been suffering for several years. I feel that it saved my life, for when I began taking it I was not able to do anything."
Mrs. G. F. Adams, Lipan, Tex.
"I am back to my standing weight of 250 pounds, having gained twenty-five pounds since taking Peruna. I am bound to believe that I would be dead now had it not been for Peruna."

Simon Laster, Lone Oak, Tex.
"My disease was gonorrhea. I will say that Peruna is the best remedy for it that I ever saw."

E. M. Escanaba, Mich.
"I had catarrh and dyspepsia and was so nervous that I could scarcely walk. I thought I was waiting for the grove. I am now well and happy, and Peruna did it."

Frederick Willburt, Alma, Ohio.
"I was afflicted several years with that dreadful chronic catarrh of the head and nose. I have every reason to believe that my excellent health at present is the direct result of taking Peruna, without which I should have been dead by this time without a doubt."

Oscar Thompson, Toronto, S. D.
"I have used Peruna in my family and find it the best medicine for coughs, colds and catarrh."

Mrs. J. G. Martis, Paoli, L. T.
"I am very glad to write you that I feel in every way cured of catarrh, from which I had been a sufferer for twenty years. I took ten bottles of Peruna and one of Mananilin."

Mrs. Austin Degroot, Woodville, Mich.
"I have used Peruna in my family and find it the best medicine for coughs, colds and catarrh."

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Children's Corner

DALLAS, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.
Mr. Editor:—I am a little boy 13 years of age. I am a Peoples Party boy. My papa takes your paper I like to read it.

I am going to school now. I enjoy going to Sunday School. I was at Sunday School Conference the other day we had a nice time.

I close wishing you much success. Yours truly,
Cleveland Pope.

MINO, N. C., Nov. 10, 1897.
Mr. Editor:—As I have never written to your paper I will try to write a few lines. I read The Caucasian and enjoy reading it, very much, especially the children's corner. I will ask the boys and girls a few questions.

What three Presidents died on the fourth day of July?
What was the President's name of Harvard University?

Who said, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute?"
Which is the longest verse in the Bible and where is it found?

Wishing much success to The Caucasian and Children's Corner. I will close.
Your unknown friend,
M. E. T.

DALLAS, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.
Mr. Editor:—As I like to read the Children's Corner I thought I would write now. My papa takes your paper. I enjoy reading it very much. I am going to school at Laurel Hill. My teacher is Miss Nancy Robinson. I like her very much. I will ask some questions.

What has been built over Champlain's grave?
Who was the founder of the Jews?

For fear of the waste basket I will close. Wishing much success to The Caucasian.
Annie Williamson.

DALLAS, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.
Mr. Editor:—I will make an attempt to write to the Children's Corner. My papa takes your paper. I enjoy reading it.

I am going to school at Laurel Hill. I enjoy going very much. I will ask the cousins some questions hoping that they will receive an answer soon.

When and by whom was printing invented?
Where is the Dismal Swamp and what is the name of the lake in it?

For fear that this will reach the waste basket I close. Wishing you success.
Yours truly,
Rosa Pope.

DALLAS, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.
Mr. Editor:—As I am going to read the Children's Corner I will take the pleasure of writing a line to it.

My papa takes your paper. I am going to school now at Laurel Hill. I like to go to school very much. I will ask some questions.

How did Canada receive its name?
Where is Columbus buried?

In fear of the waste basket I close.
Your unknown friend,
Janie Robinson.

DALLAS, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.
Mr. Editor:—I am a little girl going to school my teacher's name is Miss Nancy. I like my studies very much. I like history the best. I will ask some questions.

What was the first telegraphic message?
What relation was Gen. Robert E. Lee to Light Horse Harry?

What price was paid for Pocahontas when she was sold to Argall.
Much success to The Caucasian I close.
Yours truly,
Nora Pearson.

It seemed hardly possible that a girl of sixteen should have nearly fifty people from a terrible death, and yet that is what Grace lived. She is often called Grace Darling of Australia; and when you have heard her story I am sure you will say she deserves the name. Grace lived with her parents in Western Australia; and her father one of the first settlers near the Swan River. She used to help in many ways. She would ride twenty miles a day with the cattle, and was as much at home in the saddle as she was in the kitchen.

Before you can quite understand what a wonderful work this girl did one day, you must remember that twenty years ago the towns in the new settlements in Australia were very far apart, and people had often to ride for miles to call on their next door neighbor.

Now it happened one day in December, 1876, that a vessel was wrecked off the coast about eight miles from the Russell's home. The steamer sprang a leak; and not being able to get her land, the captain tried to get her in. But it was of no avail; she ran aground, and there she stayed, with the water gradually flowing into her.

The life boat which was on board the steamer was lowered; but it leaked too, and was so difficult to manage that eight people who had ventured in it were drowned. So the rest of the crew clung to the steamer and wondered whether they could ever be saved.

The surf ran so wildly that no one could ever dare to swim though it, and there was not a house or person in sight.

But help was near, though they knew it not. The girl of sixteen was riding along with a native servant. She caught sight of the vessel in distress; and, turning her horse's head toward the coast, she started at a quick gallop. When she reached the sea she urged her horse into the angry surf.

She rode boldly on till she reached the vessel. With much difficulty she took some of the children in her arms, and put them before her on the saddle. Then, with women and

children clinging to her, she started for the shore, gave those she had rescued to the care of the natives and returned once more to the wreck. So she went back and forward for four hours, till all were safe on land, the surf having ridden to bring out the last man.

Tired and wet as the girl was, she had still something more to do. Those forty-eight people who she had rescued must have food and protection of some sort before night came on. So Grace rode home for help; but by the time she had gone eight miles she was so worn out herself that she fainted, and it was some time before she could tell what had happened. Her married sister started off at once with food and wraps for the shipwrecked people, and the next day they were all taken to Mr. Basse's house.

You will agree with me that Grace well deserved the medal of the Royal Humane Society, which was presented to her on January 8, 1878—Oward.

SOUTHERN VS. EASTERN M.L.S.
The latter met to go South or to go to Atlanta Constitution.

The recent convention of cotton manufacturers brought to the fore the long-standing New England manufacturers who have all come to the conclusion that there is something serious in Southern competition. It was even admitted that tariff legislation cannot help matters.

Well, that which is a fact now, the Constitution predicted twenty years ago, and it returned to the prediction when, in 1881, Mr. Edwards Atkinson, southern New England mind with statements to the fact that certain conditions, climate and otherwise, would prevent the South from competing with New England in cotton manufacture, especially in making finer grades of goods.

Within sixteen years, the South has practically run New England out of the coarse goods market and has begun to manufacture all the finer grades excepting those that are made in the East. The South has a long way to go in establishing print works at some convenient point. Some of the very fine goods are now manufactured in the South.

Some of the Northern manufacturers seem to think that low wages at the South is the cause of the trouble. But it is not so. The South has a more efficient mill men can pay as high wages as New England for the same quality and quality of service and still under-mill their Eastern competitor. The higher the wages paid the more and better work the mills turn out—that is, if the pay roll is based on output.

There is but one way for the New England manufacturers to compete with the Southern mills, and that is to put the South out of business. This has already been done in some instances.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak nervous blood pure. 50c. 81c. 1.00. 1.25. 1.50. 2.00. 2.50. 3.00. 3.50. 4.00. 4.50. 5.00. 5.50. 6.00. 6.50. 7.00. 7.50. 8.00. 8.50. 9.00. 9.50. 10.00. 10.50. 11.00. 11.50. 12.00. 12.50. 13.00. 13.50. 14.00. 14.50. 15.00. 15.50. 16.00. 16.50. 17.00. 17.50. 18.00. 18.50. 19.00. 19.50. 20.00. 20.50. 21.00. 21.50. 22.00. 22.50. 23.00. 23.50. 24.00. 24.50. 25.00. 25.50. 26.00. 26.50. 27.00. 27.50. 28.00. 28.50. 29.00. 29.50. 30.00. 30.50. 31.00. 31.50. 32.00. 32.50. 33.00. 33.50. 34.00. 34.50. 35.00. 35.50. 36.00. 36.50. 37.00. 37.50. 38.00. 38.50. 39.00. 39.50. 40.00. 40.50. 41.00. 41.50. 42.00. 42.50. 43.00. 43.50. 44.00. 44.50. 45.00. 45.50. 46.00. 46.50. 47.00. 47.50. 48.00. 48.50. 49.00. 49.50. 50.00. 50.50. 51.00. 51.50. 52.00. 52.50. 53.00. 53.50. 54.00. 54.50. 55.00. 55.50. 56.00. 56.50. 57.00. 57.50. 58.00. 58.50. 59.00. 59.50. 60.00. 60.50. 61.00. 61.50. 62.00. 62.50. 63.00. 63.50. 64.00. 64.50. 65.00. 65.50. 66.00. 66.50. 67.00. 67.50. 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